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telegraphic news.

VOL. XXXI.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891.

No. 27

5 O'clock Edition!

LABOR DAY!

The Eight-Hour Strike Inaugurated.

THE SITUATION INTERESTING.

The Movement Started in All Parts of the World.

A Crank in Florence Makes an Incendiary Address.

LABOR DAY, As Observed Throughout the World.

By Associated Press.
CHICAGO, May 1.—A Terre Haute (Ind.) special says: Not less than 3,000 miners in Indiana quit work last night because the wages scale for the year beginning to-day has not been signed.

It is a perfect day and large crowds and great enthusiasm characterizes labor demonstration for eight hours. In Chicago the Bricklayers Union, 200 strong, did not take part in the parade, that trade having already been accorded eight hours a day. The other trades unions generally responded, and with bands and banners and floats on which their respective handicrafts were being exemplified, they marched about 10,000 strong through some of the principle streets of the business districts, and the parade dismissed at the Lake Front, where speeches were delivered by local labor leaders.

TRIMBLE (Ohio), May 1.—All the miners of Lucas District No. 9, about 1,100 men, are out to-day. They demand an advance in the scale of machine mining. There is a division of opinion regarding the eight-hour question.

ROME, May 1.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning all was quiet here, and there are no signs that the peace of the city will be disturbed to-day by any labor riots.

PARIS, May 1.—Everything is quiet this morning and there are no outward signs of this state of affairs being disturbed during the course of the day. Troops of cavalry patrolled the streets in the Socialist quarters last night, and in addition many infantry regiments were held under arms. The police are not idle either. They have arrested about 300 Anarchists, Socialists and other persons coming under the category of "dangerous characters." These men will be held as prisoners until all signs of danger have passed, in order to prevent them from inciting riots.

About noon there was a scene of great excitement in the vicinity of Rue Ferry. The cause of the tumult was a loud explosion, which broke the windows all around the locality mentioned. The streets were deserted at the time, and no body was injured. No one seems able to explain the motive for the explosion, which, it is said, was caused by a bomb or dynamite cartridges. The dispatches received from the Provinces report a state of general quiet.

BERLIN, May 1.—The majority of the people here are either peacefully at work this morning or are preparing for holiday making. There seems to be no possibility of any disturbance. Reports received here from the Provinces are of similar character. Socialist papers, referring to May Day, indicate that the Socialists will postpone their celebration of Labor Day until Sunday next.

NEW YORK, May 1.—At least 4,500 men, representing the different building trades in this city, are out on a strike for eight hours a day.

Up to noon the Associated Press dispatches from Europe show that May Day is passing off more quietly than was expected. In Paris and Marseilles there is some rioting, and in Belgium a large number of men went on a strike, but nothing serious is yet reported.

Dispatches from districts of Eastern Pennsylvania show everything quiet and that no strikes have been inaugurated. The miners are reported to be uneasy in a few districts, but all are awaiting the outcome of the eight-hour movement in the West.

DUQUESNE (Pa.), May 1.—About 1,500 coal miners of this district struck this morning to enforce the law for eight hours and pay every Saturday. This will probably be one of the most stubbornly contested strikes ever had in this district.

BELLEVILLE (Ill.), May 1.—There

will be no miners strike in this district, and there is apparently none among the miners to join such a move- ment.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The eight-hour strike in the building trades was inaugu- rated to-day. About 2,000 men are out.

BETWEEN 5,000 and 6,000 railroad miners in the Pittsburg district went out on a strike to-day. Their old scale expired yesterday, and they went out pending an adjustment of wages. Their strike has nothing to do with the eight-hour question.

The Miners' Convention is now in session. A proposition to pay the old wages has been received, but no action has been taken yet. Nearly the entire session this morning was given up to debate on wage scaling, and it was practically decided to adopt two scales, one to rule in the coal trade and the other to govern the lake trade.

A general review of the situation here at 2 o'clock this afternoon shows that carpenters, bricklayers and stone masons to the number of 300 are out on a strike, with many planing mills hands also idle. Several independent contractors have already granted the eight-hour demand, and the men say it is only a question of a short time when the Builders' Association will be forced to terms.

Specials from New Castle, Erie, Washington, McKeesport, Braddock and other Western Pennsylvania and near-by Ohio towns, indicate a general strike among carpenters, stone masons and bricklayers.

SHAWNEE (O.), May 1.—A message received from Vice-President Nugent this morning, instructed the miners of this district to stay out, as no settlement had been arrived at with the operators. The news was received here with great surprise as it was generally believed that there will be no strike in this section.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—To-day at the lumber docks of Woods, Jenks & Co., a number of strikers attacked Ralph Gray, a partner in Woods, Jenks & Co., N. I. Fisher, President of the Fisher, Willson Lumber Co., the foreman of the latter firm and a non-union man whose name is unknown. All were seriously injured. There were half a dozen policemen on the docks at the time and when they charged on the strikers they were struck with bricks and clubs. Mean while a squad of 70 officers marched upon the docks and the strikers retreated.

JACKSONVILLE (Ohio), May 1.—Over 500 miners held a meeting this morning and notified the bank bosses that no one excepting them should be allowed around the mines until the question of wages was settled.

ASHLAND (Pa.), May 1.—The eight hour movement is not pressed in this district. The miners are all working as usual to-day.

COLUMBUS (O.), May 1.—A special to the Columbus Dispatch from Nelsonville, Ohio, one of the principal points in the Hocking coal regions, says the miners are all idle to-day, but in an interview with a number of the leading miners it was learned that this does not mean a strike, as the First of May is Labor Day. The opinion of a majority of miners interviewed, is that there will be no strike of the miners about the anthracite collieries for any immediate demand for higher wages, less hours, or even to strike, the labor leaders aver that this is simply because the men are not prepared for any such departure. There is no strike in this section.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—There is nothing to indicate that this is Labor Day, as no celebration was held by the laboring classes. No strike is reported among the coal miners of Kansas.

WHEELING (W. Va.), May 1.—Miners employed in this vicinity to the number of 1,000 quit work this morning on account of the operators failure to sign the scale. It is not expected the strike will be of long duration.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), May 1.—There is no strike in this section.

HUTCHINSON FOUND.

By Associated Press.

EVANSVILLE (Ind.), May 1.—B. H. Hutchinson, the missing Board of Trade man of Chicago, has been found here by the police.

The Chief of Police found Hutchinson walking aimlessly about the street and took him into custody.

He is being held until word is received from Hutchinson's sons in Chicago.

The old man appears to be entirely unbalanced in his mind.

BAD FARMING.

By Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 1.—A passenger trav-

eling from Cracow to Lemberg last

night on the express train suddenly

drew two revolvers, and, with one in

each hand, demanded of his fellow

travelers their money and valuables.

A frightful struggle ensued in the

narrow compartments, for though the men assaulted were unarmed they fought with desperation.

The ruffian killed two of the men and then

jumped from the train while it was

going at full speed. No trace of the

miscreant could be discovered.

A HIDEOUS MURDER.

By Associated Press.

WINCHESTER (O.), May 1.—Oliver

Morgan, living in this county, was

found dead in his house, having been

shot through the heart. The room

was smeared with blood and showed

evidence of a desperate struggle.

A strange man, apparently a tramp,

giving his name as Charles McKinney,

has been arrested and accused of

the "horrible crime." When arrested

he was found to have two fresh cuts

or scratches on his face and a bloody

handkerchief was found in his pocket.

THE NEWMARKET RACE.

By Cable and Associated Press.

LONDON, May 1.—This is the last

day of the Newmarket first spring

meeting. The race of the day was for

1,000 guineas, for 3-year-old fillies.

It was won by Dime Melody, Late

Canthie second and Siphonia third.

There were 12 starters.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

By Associated Press.

LANSING (Mich.), May 1.—The bill

providing for the choice Presidential

elector by Congressional districts has

passed both Houses of the Legislature;

also a bill drawn up by the Democrats

to divide into one hundred represent-

ative districts.

CONFESSING THE CRIME.

By Cable and Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 1.—A Russian named

Glikoff, arrested in Servia for the mur-

der of Belitchoff, the Bulgarian Minis-

ter of Finance, has made a confession.

He has been sent to Bulgaria.

SHIP-YARD BURNED.

By Cable and Associated Press.

HUNTINGTON (Pa.), May 1.—Labor Day

drew out the largest parade ever seen

here, the day being made a holiday.

HUNTINGTON (Pa.), May 1.—The pro-

posed strike of the Pennsylvania

bituminous miners, which was an-

nounced for to-day, has been indefi-

nately declared off and work continues

as usual.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—There is no

strike in the building trades here, and

it is said there is no prospects of any

trouble. In Covington, Ky., all the carpenters struck for a nine-hour day at \$2.50 a day, and the bricklayers and other workmen say that if non-union carpenters are employed they will stop.

FLORENCE (Italy), May 1.—4:30 p.m.—A crowd composed of about a thousand workingmen held a meeting this afternoon on the piazza Savonarola. During the progress of the meeting the speaker made a most violent and incendiary address, calling upon the workingmen present to plunder the houses of the wealthy classes. The police arrested the man who was making these remarks. A tumult followed and the workingmen began to handle the policemen roughly in an attempt to rescue the prisoner. Finally two troops of cavalry charged upon the rioters, causing the latter to retire. As the rioters retreated down the neighboring streets they broke store windows right and left along the route of their flight. Several of the rioters were arrested, and the stores throughout Florence have been closed for fear there will be further disturbances.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

By Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, May 1.—Chairman Stick-

ney of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kan-

sas City railway, in his book—"The

Railway Problem"—the prevailing

situation is exhaustively discussed.

One of his suggestions is, "clearly if

the government would enforce its laws

against railroad companies, its chief

executive officer, who has charge of

this department, whenever he becomes

satisfied any management is

persistently disobeying the laws,

should have power to take possession

of property and manage it through the

intervention of a receiver or other-

wise, until he can have satisfactory

assurance that the law will thereafter

be obeyed. The enactment of the

law giving this power would probably

be effective to prevent discriminations

and other violations of the law without

being actually set in motion. Such a law, if enforced, would reach

the real culprit, where fines and pen-

alties reach only their representatives

and employees."

Railroad Problem Discussed.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The first of

the steps contemplated by Secretary

Foster for getting the subsidiary coin

or the new treasury into circulation,

was taken to-day, when the following note, signed by United States Treasurer Nebeker, was prepared at the

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Reno Evening Gazette

ALLEN O. BRAGG,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Daily, one square for one month, \$2 50
Weekly, one square for one month, 1 25

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily, one square (by mail) 50 cents
Weekly, one year (by mail) 2 00
Daily, delivered by carrier to any part of
Reno (per week) 25

Friday..... May 1, 1891

Review of Protective Legislation.

A correspondent writes to the American Economist from Louisville, Ky., asking whether he is right in maintaining that "previous to 1861 the United States did not have a protective tariff for a sufficient number of years in succession to demonstrate fully its good effects," and that "the protection given was not so high and comprehensive as it should have been."

In the beginning of the government, means of transportation and of communication between the old and the new world were so costly and dangerous that a low tariff rate was quite as effective in keeping out foreign wares as was a rate many times higher, after the Atlantic cable and the six-day steamer came to reduce cost, time and risk involved in overseas commerce. The duties which the First Congress adjudged sufficiently protective would afford almost no protection, now, when foreign goods can be brought here so cheaply, quickly and certainly. Science and invention have almost annihilated the natural protection extended to American industry in 1789 by the wide and terrible Atlantic. Besides, it was not practicable to levy extremely high duties before the new industries had sufficiently developed to insure an adequate supply of domestic products. As our protective capacity expanded, the protective system, in accordance with the policy outlined by Alexander Hamilton in his report on manufactures, was extended by subsequent acts to the number of fourteen before the war of 1812 broke out. Still our industries were yet young, and tariff legislation up to this time, in most instances, had been only approaching the efficient protection which Hamilton recommended, so soon as a supply of domestic products was assured to the people.

During the war of 1812, and for several years after, tariff legislation while in the main of a decidedly protective character, was too radical and uncertain to produce the best results. The tariff of 1816 was intended to be protective, and its principle of levying imposts was perhaps more truly such than that of any preceding tariff. But extraneous conditions—notably the sudden transition from the excessive war tariff of the years just preceding it, and abnormally low prices abroad, which came in its wake—neutralized its effect so that it disappointed the expectations of its friends. Nine supplementary acts of a more or less protective character were passed in the succeeding years, the last in 1832. Under such conditions, the fullest effects of protection could not reasonably be expected.

In 1833 the course of tariff legislation was reversed, and for the first time tended toward free trade. The movement resulted in the panic of 1837. Popular sentiment compelled a return to protection in 1842. Then came the free trade tariff of 1846, made more radical by the act of 1857, which continued to the enactment of the Morrill Tariff in 1861.

It appears, then, that our correspondent is quite right. Never before the war had the country enjoyed undisturbed and adequate protection for so long a time accompanied by so reliable assurances of its permanency, as has been the case since the enactment of the Morrill Tariff. And no other tariff period can boast of results so gratifying and glorious.

The London Times complains of the delay of the Supreme Court of the United States in settling the case of the Canadian sealer. The Times should remember Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. When the new law enlarging the Federal Court system gets into operation better time will be possible. At present other people must be content to be served as well as we are ourselves.

Efforts are being made in England to prevent the immigration of destitute aliens. England should at the same time reform her own emigration methods. For years England has been dumping her paupers and criminals on the United States and her own colonies.

A PERENNIAL APPETITE.

One Hundred Oysters and Fifty Clams
Only a Lunch for That.

There is a man born and bred in Washington whose appetite has not yet been satisfied. It were folly to say that he has never yet refused a second helping of the viands set before him morning, noon and night, for the cravings of his inner self have not once really been satisfied, says the Philadelphia Record. For fifteen years or more he has resided in the northeast section of the city. He was at one time sergeant of police in the Eighteenth district, but he has now sought other fields of usefulness.

There are stomachs and stomachs, of course, but the capacious maw of this denizen of a corner of the city has yet to be equalled. His astounding feats at the dinner table put to blush all other performances of a similar character. He is a prey to an appetite whose abnormality is phenomenal and which would cause him mournful dreams at night but for the acknowledged fact that "it isn't his fault."

It is asserted on good authority that this ex-sergeant went into Meyers' saloon on Girard avenue, below Vienna street, one day, and, sitting down to a dinner that had been prepared for seven people, ate every part of it. There were six pounds of roast mutton, besides large vegetable dishes full of white and sweet potatoes, beans, a half-pound of butter, and a large loaf of bread. Before sitting down to the table he of the hearty appetite had asked Mrs. Meyers to board him, but after witnessing the alarming disappearance of the food she concluded that she had better not.

One election night when the sergeant was very busy and it was impossible for him to go home to supper he sent the turnkey to a neighboring restaurant and had supper sent in for two persons. He ate both of the meals and then sent out for one hundred prime oysters and fifty bulb-neck clams. The turnkey thought that he would get a few of the oysters, but was disappointed, as the sergeant devoured the whole lot and then declared that he was hungry.

On another occasion this prodigal purchased a half bushel of clams and, sitting on a brick, opened and ate all of them. There were just fifty clams in the basket. He drank twenty-four bottles of beer without turning a hair and ate eleven soups' feet one evening. Seventeen boiled crabs are only a meagre for him, and he can eat as much as any five men in the Quaker City to-day. There is no doubt about his prodigious epicurean capacity. He has a record which he proudly talks about, as well as many of his friends.

PERIODICITY OF GREAT COLDS.

Length of Intervals Elapsing Between Winters of Greatest Severity.

One of the English meteorologists calls attention to some points in connection with the present extraordinary weather, and in reference to the very interesting question of the periodicity of such colds. It was stated in a paper for December 31, 1890, that the cold period of nineteen days up to that date was the longest period of low temperature observed at Greenwich since the winter of 1812-14; that is, a period of [1891-1892] seventy-seven years, or eleven years multiplied by seven. Again, the telegram from Vienna on the same day stated that the Danube was frozen over at Buda-Pesth for the first time since 1879, a period of [1890-1891] eleven years.

Again, there was reported from San Francisco an earthquake which occurred there on the 2d of February of the present year. Prof. Holden, of the Lick observatory, reporting thereon, stated that it was the severest shock since that of 1868. Reckoning the present shock as the end of 1890, the interval would be [1890-1892] twenty-two years, a multiple of eleven. Thus in these three cases a period of eleven years, or a multiple thereof, comes out.

It is assumed that between seismic energy and atmospheric disturbances there is a relation.

This period of eleven years is approximately that of the sun-spots, a minimum of which occurred last year. It is also the period of the years of scarcity of grain in India, and occurs frequently in connection with earthquakes. In this respect there is a very distinct interest as regards the present year, since according to the prediction of the late French astronomer Delauney, which made in a communication to the French Academy of Science in 1879, this year will be one of maximum energy and frequency as regards earthquakes. The series of years indicated by him as likely to prove markedly seismic is 1883, 1886, 1891, 1898, 1900, 1912 and 1919.

The two first of the series have been fairly well characterized by the occurrence of great shocks, and as last year has been notable for the absence of these there is already a likelihood that the present year may be marked by seismic activity, as were the previous years indicated. And so far the theoretical views on which the prediction was based would receive support.

Grape Fruit.

"Grape fruit" is a citrus fruit, closely resembling, and by some said to be identical with, the shaddock, named from the growth of the fruit in clusters. Its production in this country is chiefly confined to Florida. The tree is larger and handsomer than that of other fruits of its class. The fruit is large, frequently five inches in diameter, has a smooth, light-yellow skin, ripens later than the orange and is found in the northern markets from December to May. It has medicinal properties, and when well ripened is by many people considered superior to the orange. The bitter membrane that divides the pulp should be removed before the latter is eaten or the pulp should be scooped out from it. There are several varieties, and the number is enlarged by importations. The grape fruit is known also as the pomelo, pomelo-pomelo and by other names.

Han't the Grit.

The Indian is a fighter only when favored by circumstance. He always wants the odds in his favor, and big odds at that. Military men figure that a troop of 100 cavalry can charge and scatter a band of 500 mounted Indians on the open, and that with a loss of only 5 per cent. On the other hand, 100 Indians in a guich will stand for 500 whites.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scrofula

In Its Worst Form—White Swelling Cured.

The remarkable effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the following case illustrates the power of this medicine over all blood diseases:

"My son, 7 years old, had a white swelling come on his right leg so that the muscles so that his leg was drawn up at right angles. Physicians lanced the swelling, which discharged freely, but did not help him materially. I considered him a confirmed cripple."

I was about to take him to Cincinnati for an operation, expecting his leg won't have to be taken off, and began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla in order to get up his strength. The medicine woke up his appetite, and soon pieces of bone were discharged from the sore. We continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it seemed to be doing him so much good, and the discharge from the sore decreased, and in a few months he had a white swelling gone, and the leg straightened out, and he was apparently as well as ever." JOHN L. MCMURRAY, Notary Public, Haverwood, W. Va.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cures the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities command it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

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Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Building Material.

Santa Ross, Cal. Jan. 19th, 1891.
Briggs Medicine Co.

Gents—Yours of the 15th received. I shall be glad to assist you in getting the Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription. Indeed, most of what I have bought of you in the past four years has been given away, myself having been completely cured after a life-time of suffering. I will be glad to furnish you with a receipt for Dr. Markell or Dr. Mason, of this place, you may refer to TOD & CRAWFORD, as to the superiority of your Special Prescription. Yours truly, WILL TOD.

Price 25 Cents. Sold by J. B. McCullough.

Briggs Medicine Co., San Francisco, Cal.

1891-1892

For Sale by all druggists

